



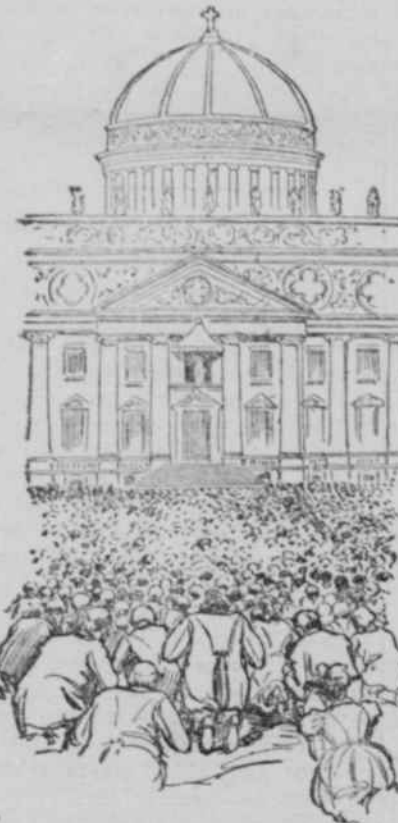
SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1906.

## Easter Sunday In the Catholic Capital

THE great feature of the Roman Easter is the pontifical high mass in St. Peter's, attended by thousands of persons of every nationality and every walk in life. The great temple on this occasion, decorated with a wealth of flowers and greens and filled with brilliant robes and uniforms, is a triumph of beauty and splendor.

In a draped tribune at one side of the main altar are the ambassadors, ministers and other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the holy see, ablaze with decorations and colored ribbons, while throughout the church and on the square Swiss guards and other papal soldiers are stationed. At 10 o'clock the order to present arms is given. The Swiss guards raise their halberds high in front of them as the head of the procession moves into the church. Marching in front is a platoon of soldiers. Then follow the various officials of the pope's household in clerical attire—priests of different ecclesiastical grades, heads of monastic orders, mitred abbots and monks.

Now the sovereign pontiff appears, seated on a throne which is carried high above the heads of every one by servants of the Vatican clad in scarlet silk and bearing the platform on which the pope's chair rests upon their shoulders. Beside the throne walk high dignitaries of the papal court, holding in their raised hands huge white bunches of ostrich plumes, which they wave gently to and fro. The pontiff is attired in white, his toga being of a soft material that clings to the body. Upon his head he wears the emblem of his power, the glittering tiara. As he passes through the throng of people he bestows the benediction upon all present, his uplifted right arm making the sign of the cross continuously, while his lips pronounce the grand words of peace. The pious people receive this benediction kneeling.



THE POPE BLESSING THE WORLD.

but when the pope has passed they rise and cheer him, waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

The high mass following upon the grand entry is conducted with all the pomp and circumstance the church of Rome has at command for festive occasions. After church is over the pope is carried back to his residence with the same ceremonies that marked his entry.

The paschal celebrations in the Eternal City in the times when the pope reigned supreme over the seven hills and "blessed the world from the loggia of St. Peter's on Easter morn" were more impressive than those of today.

"I witnessed this spectacle in 1893, when I was a boy," says a widely traveled American, "but its grandeur is still fresh in my mind. I remember that our party repaired to St. Peter's place at daybreak. The immense square was thronged with a dense mass of natives, exchanging voluble greetings, and strangers who, like ourselves, watched the incidents of the day with the impatience born of expectancy. The greater part of the papal army was drawn up in the center. The regiments had donned their most showy uniforms, and the standards struggled bravely with the morning breeze. Presently deep silence settled over the immense assemblage. Pío Nono, followed by a retinue of magnificently attired prelates, had appeared in the loggia. The sunbeams played carelessly about the glittering tiara on his brow, and the kindly face of the pontiff expressed love and compassion. Now he stretched forth both hands as if to place them on the 10,000 heads below and in a loud voice pronounced the world's blessing, 'Benedictus vobis.'"

"A moment later the cannons of the 'Mole of Hadrian' in the castle of St. Angelo carried the glad tidings abroad, the various bands in the square struck the 'Te Deum,' and the crowds broke forth in jubilant 'vivas.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## EASTER IN GERMANY.

Quaint Customs Observed on the Great Festival.

In Germany many quaint Easter customs are observed by the peasantry. At sunrise on Easter morning one is awakened by the servants on the great estates singing Easter anthems beneath the window to the accompaniment of a small but excellent orchestra maintained among them. Then the baron and all his guests assemble in the great hall of the castle while the entire establishment passes in review before them.

Each couple carry—for they march two by two—something which indicates to what department they belong and is also emblematical of the life and death of the Saviour or of something connected therewith. The washerwoman carries a tub white as snow containing a large doll intended to represent the infant Jesus; the woodman has a shining hatchet, his bright blade driven into a small cross of some black wood; the gardeners a large bouquet surmounted by a crown of thorns; the cooks a huge cake baked in the form of a sepulcher; the housemaids a broom wrapped in white rag, emblematical of the Saviour's winding sheet; the blacksmiths a great sledge hammer and spikes, to represent the implements which nailed him to the cross, while the masons bring up the rear, trowel in hand and carrying a large stone to represent the one which was rolled away from Christ's tomb.

As each pair pass the master of the house they make a profound obeisance and receive from him a gift of money. This quaint Easter custom has been observed for many generations and is universal on all the great estates of Germany.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## London at Easter Time.

All London seems to have turned out into the streets at Easter time. Of course Easter Sunday is somewhat quiet and sober, most of the people who make any pretensions to respectability going to church, but Easter Monday is a universal holiday, upon which the whole population gives itself up to sport and mirth. The theaters all have some special attraction for Easter Monday and are crowded to the dome, as they continue to be throughout the Easter holidays, which in England continue for two weeks. Fashionable society, which has so long been chafing under the austerities of Lent, now gives itself up to all manner of gaieties.

## Easter in the Early Church.

The proper time for the celebration of Easter occasioned no little controversy in the early church, the great mass of the eastern Christians celebrating the feast upon the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, or moon, the date of the Passover. The western Christians celebrated it on the Sunday following the fourteenth day, claiming that this more nearly commemorated the resurrection of Christ. In 325 the council of Nice decided in favor of the western usage and branded the eastern custom as the "quarto-decimen heresy."

## Easter-tide in Billville.

There are numerous angels pictured on the Easter cards, but they are all scantily clothed, and not one of them wears a twelve dollar hat.

Times are not exactly as flush as they might be, so yesterday we took our rifle and killed four jay birds for our wife to trim her hat with.

There is just this about it: These Easter trimmings not only cover the ground, but certainly fill the bill.

We have been kept very busy of late. We are running an Easter millinery establishment in connection with our newspaper.

We have sold enough Easter lilies this season to pay off the mortgage on our mule.

The Easter weather is so clear and beautiful you can see a bill collector approaching a quarter of a mile away.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Origin of the Easter Egg.

The custom of Easter eggs is one of ancient origin, being derived from the Greeks and Romans, who employed eggs, and undoubtedly colored eggs, as accessories for their pagan festivals. At any rate magical powers have always been ascribed to eggs in times gone by, and Cosmas of Heisterbach, who wrote in the middle ages, tells many stories of bewitched eggs. They were said to be able to fly of their own accord toward the sun, and a certain celebrated egg was believed to have been laid by a rabbit, which egg when hatched produced a basilisk.

## An Appropriate Hymn.

Hasty or unwise selection of hymns has caused more than one minister serious mortification. A minister in an eastern city had charge of the Easter programme in the Sunday school of his church. Each child present was to receive an Easter egg, and when it came time for this part of the programme the minister rose and said:

"We will now sing 'Awake, My Soul, to Cheerful Lays,' after which the Easter eggs will be distributed."—Lippincott's.

## Easter Monday in Bulgaria.

In Bulgaria young men and women meet on Easter Monday, congregating in the churchyard attired in holiday dress, and indulge in social games. If during these games a girl allows her handkerchief to be taken away by a young man this is a sign of a proposal and acceptance. The next day her parents send a jug of wine to him as a token of their approval.

## An Egyptian Easter Egg.

A very rare specimen of egg decoration, as it was practiced in Egypt, is shown in the Detroit Museum of Art. The etchings on the shell follow the same general design as do the paintings of men and animals recently found in Cairo.

## Self Mastery.

Be master of yourself. Do not be the slave of habit or of poverty or of superstition or of time, but stand facing life, the unbroken king of circumstance, and in it all plan for eternity.—Rev. C. C. Pierce, Baptist, Los Angeles, Cal.

## DEER HUNT TAKES PLACE IN CHICAGO

AN ESCAPED ANIMAL SPREADS PANIC IN CITY'S STREETS.

PEOPLE FLEE FOR SAFETY

One Policeman Injured Before It Is Captured and Returned to Home in Lincoln Park.

Chicago.—Pursued in wild flight by a wild throng of police and other men and boys, a big deer which had escaped from captivity by leaping the high fence of the animal corral at Lincoln park, spread excitement for miles over the North side streets the other day, scattering women and children and leaving panic in its wake. The animal was finally captured at Dearborn and South Water streets, where it was forced to slacken its pace. It was brought to bay by policemen.

In the capture, Patrolman John Foley, of the Central station, was gored by one of the animal's horns. His clothing was torn and his body bruised.

The deer, one of the largest in the herd in captivity at Lincoln park, leaped the fence of the corral and fell on the gravel walk surrounding the inclosed space. Heading westward it ran across the park until it reached the main driveway which leads to Clark street. By that time an alarm had been spread and the park police were preparing for a long chase.

Capt. Busch's buggy was taken by Lieut. Charles Shaw, who called several mounted policemen, and the pursuit was taken up.

Through the fashionable north shore district, the more plebeian stretches nearer the heart of the city and crowded, busy North Clark street, the unique chase continued.

Pedestrians, alarmed by the clatter and the wild appearance of the oncoming wanderer from the zoo, fled precipitately, seeking safety in stores, hallways and houses where they were strangers.



PEDESTRIANS FLED IN TERROR BEFORE THE MAD DEER.

The streets were completely cleared as though by magic.

Shaking its horned head and bleating loudly, the deer appeared at the Clark street bridge, followed by an excited throng of citizens.

Far in the rear clattered mounted officers, and a buggy filled with policemen bounded over the rough pavement in pursuit of the animal. Despite the wagons, street cars and traffic, which blocked Clark street in the zoo district, the deer sped on until it reached South Water street, where it turned eastward, when it was headed off by a huge wagon which was driven directly into its path.

The animal, swinging its horns from side to side, to warn persons who gathered near, continued eastward. Great excitement prevailed.

In and out among the wagons in South Water street the animal galloped and jumped. Finally the animal reached Dearborn street. At that place Policemen John Foley and Peter Kelly were waiting its arrival. They tossed a rope over the animal's head and it was dragged to the ground, where many volunteers gathered to hold it captive.

When the crowd had been dispersed by other policemen who hurried to the street crossing, the deer was taken to a store and the authorities at Lincoln park were notified of its capture.

## Hangs from Railroad Trestle.

Manitowoc, Wis.—George Schadeburg saved his own life and that of his four-year-old son the other day by clinging to the ties of a railroad trestle with one arm while a heavily loaded train passed. The man was crossing the Wisconsin Central bridge near the city with his two boys and the younger boy had trailed in the rear. Schadeburg heard a train approaching and ran back to save the boy, but was unable to clear the bridge. Grasping the rail in one arm the father swung from the side of the bridge with the other and held on until the train had passed. Schadeburg's arm was badly wrenched and he was completely exhausted when assistance reached him.

## Is Half Cat, Half Rabbit.

London.—For the many who dispute the existence of the cat-rabbit hybrid I am prepared (writes a correspondent of the Sydney Bulletin) to land one in Sydney for the modest sum of \$20. Its body, head, and fur are those of a cat, and it also "mews" and eats meat. On the other hand, it has bunny's legs and a peculiarly stumpy tail, about an inch long. It sits in an upright attitude on its hind quarters, and runs along rabbit fashion and eats grass as well as meat.

## AMERICANS IN MEXICO SEE CANNIBAL FEAST.

Wealthy Spaniard Killed and Eaten by Band of Indians in Campeche Forest.

City of Mexico.—A party of Philadelphia engineers, one of whom claims to be H. L. Strong, has arrived in this city from Campeche and tells a yarn which seems hardly conceivable, although the entire party vouches for each statement and says that but for a marvelous intervention of providence they would never have reached the capital to relate the story.

It is a recital of awful savagery, which is said to have taken place in the heart of a forest of Campeche, where several Americans were forced to see a



THE INDIANS PROCEEDED TO DISMEMBER THE CORPSE.

wealthy Spaniard decapitated and his bloody trunk desecrated by the Indians, who, with their sharpened machetes, cut off long strips from around the ribs and heart and roasted them, eating them with evident relish.

The Philadelphians had been sent to the forest on a timber deal by some New Yorkers, and before starting out they were told that the people were bad and that they would do anything for money. There was a wealthy Spaniard in the crowd from Campeche, who was to show them the timber. He was Don Felipe Icarria, a banker of Campeche. He employed the guides, and all seemed to be well until about nightfall of the fifth day, when the party was well in the heart of the jungle and near the border of Guatemala.

Then, when the Spaniard sat down to his supper, one of his trusted mozos suddenly stepped up behind him and with a terrific blow severed his head from his body. Instantly there were 50 of the Indians at the body, seeming to spring up from every side.

They robbed the Spaniard and the Americans, completely overpowering the latter by their show of savagery, and then proceeded to dismember the bloody corpse of the luckless banker. The Americans were bound and set up against trees in the full glare of the wood fire, and were thus compelled to watch the disgusting spectacle. Each savage whetted his machete to a razor edge and carved a strip of the quivering flesh of the trunk. This they roasted and ate, often returning for another chunk while the first was being roasted.

Some of them even wanted to force the Americans to eat the human flesh, telling them that it was a great delicacy.

This dreadful orgy lasted until midnight, when the savages suddenly disappeared with their booty and went to the Guatemala side of the line. The Americans were left penniless and lost in the woods, and after many hardships again reached the seacoast and came to Mexico. They say they are cured of Campeche and that they never saw anything worse in their lives than that feast around the campfire.

## HUNTER'S NARROW ESCAPE

Chased by Lion and Dragged Head Downward by Terrified Horse, But Lives to Tell Story.

Johannesburg, South Africa.—A letter just received here from Uganda gives an account of a narrow escape sustained by Capt. de Crispigny, who, with several other well-known English people, has been hunting big game in the North woods. Capt. de Crispigny was riding in advance of the party, which included Lord and Lady Waterford, when he came face to face with a full-grown lion in an open space. At the sight of the animal Capt. de Crispigny's horse shied, and taking the bit between his teeth, bolted. At the same time the saddle slipped round and the captain was dragged along head downward by the terrified horse, with the lion in full pursuit.

The rider, who was unable to release himself, drew his revolver to stop his horse with a shot, but a well-aimed bullet from one of the party laid the lion low, and at the same moment the horse instinctively pulled up.

Another well-known sportsman, a member of the party, who also has the record of 18 lions to his credit, had quite an exciting adventure in connection with this expedition. When quite alone he suddenly came upon four lions. His only weapon was a revolver, with which he shot one lion in the eye. The other three took to flight, but the wounded animal came straight at the man and his horse. The sportsman kept on the blind side of the lion, however, and emptied his revolver into its body, finally disabling it.

## Tree Was Inhabited.

Lansing, Mich.—A tree that might be said to have been inhabited was cut down near North Lansing. It contained a swarm of bees, ten flying squirrels, two hooded owls and a skunk, the latter being 55 feet from the ground. The tree produced 1,600 feet of lumber and six cords of wood.

## The Needy One.

Disgusted Uncle—I shall leave my money to the poor and needy.

Nogood Nephew—Heaven bless you, uncle; I always said you wouldn't leave me out.—Tit-Bits.

## A Chronic Complaint.

"Doctor, my eyes are out of order. I see double all the time."

"How long have you been reading meters for the gas company?"—Judge.

## Her Attitude.

He (admiringly)—You're not the sort of girl to give yourself away.

She (insinuatingly)—No; but you might ask father.—Tit-Bits.

## The Answer.

"How can a man possibly be worth \$100,000 a year to any corporation?"

"By persistently declining to answer."—Chicago Tribune.

## WOMAN IS BITTEN BY HER MANIAC SERVANT.

Little Two-Year-Old Boy Prevents His Mother from Being Killed by the Mad Domestic.

Stout City, Ia.—Attacked, beaten and bitten by Maggie Foley, a domestic, who suddenly became a violent maniac, Mrs. William Malsi, of this city, believes she owes her life to her two-year-old son. The domestic had been sent to Mrs. Malsi by a Sister of Charity, who knew nothing of her, but it is known now she had bad fits of insanity. Mrs. Malsi, because of her queer actions, told Miss Foley she would have to go.

Without any warning save a wild shriek, her eyes rolling, the crazed woman picked up her mistress and with a maniac's strength hurled her across



THE MANIAC SANK HER TEETH IN MRS. MALSI'S ARM.

the kitchen floor against a table. Before she could recover her assailant was again upon her and began dragging her toward the bathtub, with the manifest intention of throwing her into it and choking or beating her to death.

At this juncture, when Mrs. Malsi was vainly fighting off her assailant, the little child, frightened, but courageous, by some sort of instinct, ran to the crazed woman, and, seizing her dress, tugged with all his little strength till finally the domestic loosened her hold and turned to see who was behind her.

In that instant Mrs. Malsi made the door she had been striving to reach. At that she was overtaken by the maddened domestic, who seized her about the waist and sunk her teeth in the unfortunate woman's right arm and held on until she shrieked with pain. As she loosened her hold with her teeth Mrs. Malsi again made a desperate attempt to escape, but again she was seized and again the woman sank her teeth into Mrs. Malsi's arm. Fighting desperately Mrs. Malsi succeeded in getting through the door, breaking the other's grip, and then ran to the house of a neighbor, who hurried to the protection of the two boys in the house.

The insane woman left the house at once, and though the police have searched they have been unable to find her.

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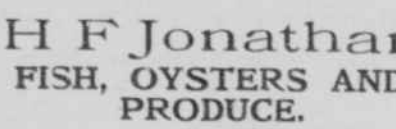
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